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THE COUNTRY CODE AND NUMBER OF YOUR PRIORITY APPLICATION, TO BE USED FOR FILING ABROAD UNDER THE PARIS CONVENTION, IS *US60/491,339*



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Applicants: Kalis et al.

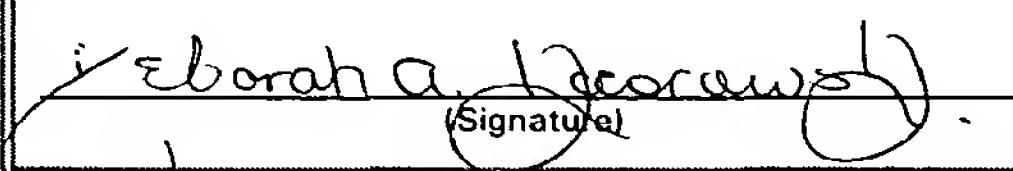
Title: POSITIONING SYSTEM
FOR MODULES IN A
VEHICLE

Application No.: To be determined

Filing Date: To be determined

Art Unit: To be determined

Attorney Docket No.: 026032-4347

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Mail Stop **PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION**
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PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(c) is the provisional patent application of:

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Enclosed are:

- ☒ Application Data Sheet (37 C.F.R. § 1.76) (5 pages).
- ☒ Specification and Abstract (15 pages).
- ☒ Informal drawings (8 sheets, Figures 1A-6).

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Respectfully submitted,

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U.S. PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION
for
POSITIONING SYSTEM FOR MODULES IN A VEHICLE

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POSITIONING SYSTEM FOR MODULES IN A VEHICLE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The following patent applications are hereby incorporated by reference: U.S. Patent Application No. 09/846,811 titled "Modular System for a Vehicle" filed May 1, 2001; U.S. Patent Application No. 10/316,162 titled "Modular System for a Vehicle" filed December 10, 2002, and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/468508 titled "Attachment System for Modules in a Vehicle" filed on May 7, 2003.

FIELD

[0002] The present invention relates to a positioning system for modules for a vehicle. The present invention relates more particularly to a system for positioning modules for use on a rail system in a vehicle. The present invention relates more particularly to a system for positioning modules on an overhead system for a vehicle to prevent sliding of the modules.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Placement of modules on a rail system for use in an overhead location or other location of a vehicle are generally known and may include one or more modules such as storage compartments, bins, instrumentation, entertainment devices and the like. Such modules are typically attached to the rail system in a removable or interchangeable manner, such as to facilitate a customized package of module options available for consumers, promoting replacement or substitution of modules (e.g. by vehicle dealers or by consumers on an after-market basis, etc.), and permitting certain modules to be removed by consumers for uses that are external to the vehicle.

[0004] Such modules typically include attachment systems having a clip or other type of clamping device intended to secure the modules to the rails in a manner that prevents movement in a vertical direction. However, such typical clips or clamping devices generally do not restrain movement of the modules in a horizontal direction along the length of the rails, particularly during rapid deceleration events such as extreme braking or collisions. Other attachment systems for modules may attempt to restrain movement of a module in all directions by the use of threaded fasteners or the like. However, such attachment systems tend to make replacement or interchanging modules more difficult and/or more time consuming.

[0005] Accordingly, it would be advantageous to provide a positioning system for modules on a rail system that provides secure retention of the module along the rails to prevent "sliding" or other undesirable movement. It would also be advantageous to provide a positioning system for modules on a rail system that permits the modules to be easily and conveniently removed or replaced. It would be further advantageous to provide a positioning system for modules that is configured for concealment within or behind the module to enhance the aesthetic appearance of the module.

[0006] Accordingly, it would be advantageous to provide a positioning system for a module having any one or more of these or other advantageous features.

SUMMARY

[0007] The present invention relates to a positioning system intended to substantially prevent movement of a module along a rail system within a vehicle when the module is attached to the rail system. The rail system includes a flange member (e.g. anti-sliding flange, etc.) having a series of positioning openings. The module includes at least one projection configured to engage the openings when the module is attached to the rail system so that

movement of the module in a direction parallel to the rail system is substantially prevented.

[0008] The present invention also relates to a positioning system for securing the placement of a module on at least one rail of a rail system within a vehicle interior. The rail includes a side portion having a series of openings. The module includes a bracket member configured for movement in a horizontal direction generally perpendicular to the rail (e.g. "y-axis" anti-sliding device) and having at least one projection configured to engage the openings when the module is attached to the rail system and the bracket is moved to a latched position so that movement of the module in a direction generally parallel to the rail system is substantially prevented.

[0009] The present invention further relates to a positioning system for limiting movement of a module attached to at least one rail of a rail system within a vehicle interior during rapid changes in vehicle speed or direction. The module includes at least one brake member (e.g. cam anti-sliding device) coupled to the module and configured to coact with the rail so that movement of the module relative to the rail causes the brake member to frictionally engage the rail to substantially prevent movement of the module along the rail.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] FIGURE 1A is a graphic image of a front perspective view of a rail system and exemplary modules for a vehicle according to a preferred embodiment.

[0011] FIGURE 1B is a graphic image of a back perspective view of the rail system and exemplary modules for a vehicle of FIGURE 1A according to a preferred embodiment.

[0012] FIGURE 2A is a schematic representation of a perspective view of a rail member according to an exemplary embodiment.

[0013] FIGURE 2B is a schematic representation of a perspective view of a rail member according to another exemplary embodiment.

[0014] FIGURE 2C is a schematic representation of a perspective view of a rail member according to a further exemplary embodiment.

[0015] FIGURE 2D is a schematic representation of a top view of a rail member according to a further exemplary embodiment.

[0016] FIGURE 2E is a schematic representation of an end view of the rail member of FIGURE 2D according to an exemplary embodiment.

[0017] FIGURE 3A is a schematic representation of an end view of a rail system and a portion of a module according to an exemplary embodiment.

[0018] FIGURE 3B is a schematic representation of a partial end view of a rail system and a portion of the module of FIGURE 3A according to an exemplary embodiment.

[0019] FIGURE 3C is a schematic representation of a fore/aft section view of a portion of a rail system and module according to an exemplary embodiment.

[0020] FIGURE 4A is a graphic image of a perspective view of a positioning system for a module according to a preferred embodiment.

[0021] FIGURE 4B is a graphic image of a reverse perspective view of a portion of the positioning system for a module of FIGURE 4A according to a preferred embodiment.

[0022] FIGURE 4C is a graphic image of a reverse perspective view of the positioning system for a module of FIGURE 4A according to a preferred embodiment.

[0023] FIGURE 5A is a graphic image of a back perspective view of a positioning system for a module according to a preferred embodiment.

[0024] FIGURE 5B is a graphic image of a back view of the positioning system for a module of FIGURE 5A according to a preferred embodiment.

[0025] FIGURE 5C is a graphic image of a back perspective view of a portion of the positioning system for a module of FIGURE 5A according to a preferred embodiment.

[0026] FIGURE 6 is a schematic representation of a top view of a portion of a positioning system for a module according to a preferred embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED AND OTHER EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0027] The positioning system for a module is shown and described for modules configured to attach to a rail system provided on an overhead portion of a vehicle (shown schematically as positioned on an “A” surface of a “headliner” or panel). However, the description of the various embodiments of the positioning system for a module are equally applicable to positioning systems for use with modules and rail systems in other locations within a vehicle, such as floor areas, cargo storage areas, seat backs, side panels, etc.

[0028] Referring to FIGURES 1A and 1B, an overhead system 10 for a vehicle is shown according to a preferred embodiment. Overhead system 10 includes a rail system 20 having at least one rail member 22 (shown schematically as two rails or tracks) and a plurality of modules 24 (e.g. articles, products, devices, etc.) configured for attachment to the rails 22 of the rail system 20. Modules 24 may be attached to the rails 22 by an

attachment system, such as shown in U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/468508 titled "Attachment System for Modules in a Vehicle" and filed on May 7, 2003, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein. The rails may be secured directly to structural components of the vehicle such as roof headers, cross bows, pillars, etc. or may be secured via clips or fasteners to brackets that are positioned behind a headliner or other panel within the vehicle.

[0029] The modules may be positioned at any desired location or spacing along the rail system that is desired by the user of the vehicle. In the event that a space exists between adjacent modules, or between a module and an end of the rail system, the positioning system for the modules is intended to prevent substantial movement of the modules along the rails during rapid changes in the speed or direction of a vehicle, during which the modules may otherwise tend to move or shift.

[0030] Referring to one embodiment shown in FIGURES 2A-2E, the rails 22 of the rail system are provided with a plurality or series of openings 30 (e.g. notches, apertures, slots, holes, etc.). The openings may be provided along an inwardly extending flange member 26 (e.g. shelf, ledge, etc.), or along a portion of the rail member such as a top surface (as shown schematically in FIGURE 2A) or along a side wall of the rail (shown for example in FIGURE 4A). The flanges may be oriented on an inward side of the rails (as shown for example in FIGURE 3A) or the flanges may be oriented on an outward side of the rails (not shown). The openings may be formed, for example, as oval slots, rectangular slots, etc. or may be formed as notches that create projections (shown schematically as "teeth" in FIGURE 2B with a flange extending approximately 4 mm according to an exemplary embodiment). The openings may be provided in any suitable shape, size, spacing or location on the rail member in order to coact with corresponding projection provided in the modules. According to one preferred embodiment, the rails are made of aluminum in an extrusion process and have a height of approximately 22

millimeters (mm) and a width of approximately 46 mm, and the openings have dimensions of approximately 20 mm by 3 mm, with a spacing of 20 mm between the openings. Where a flange member is provided, the flange member may have an upwardly extending edge (as shown schematically in FIGURES 2E and 3B). According to another preferred embodiment, the openings have dimensions of approximately 6 mm by 3 mm. According to alternative embodiments, the openings may have a particular shape, size or spacing at one location along the rail, and a different shape, size or spacing along another section of the rail to function as an "interlock" so that certain modules are capable of installation or attachment only on portions of the rail that have openings corresponding to the pattern of projections (to be further described) provided in the module. Such an interlock is intended to permit only certain types of modules to be installed at certain predetermined locations along the rails (e.g. display screens or entertainment devices may only be installed at a location rearward of the front seats of the vehicle, etc.).

[0031] The openings 30 on the rail member 22 are intended to coact with corresponding projections 32 or members (shown schematically as a series of "teeth") on the modules 24 when the modules are attached to the rails. Referring to FIGURES 3A through 3C a positioning system is shown according to a preferred embodiment. Module 24 is shown having a plurality of projections 32 (shown schematically as projections extending in a generally vertical direction) that are configured to engage openings 30 in the rails in a coacting relationship (e.g. joined, intertwined, intermeshed, dovetailed, etc.). The projections may be provided as multiple projections (as shown in FIGURE 3C), or may be provided as a single projection. The projections may extend from opposite sides of the module and configured to engage each rail in a rail system having two rails, or the projections may be provided on a single side of the module for engagement with only one rail. According to a preferred embodiment, the projections are formed integrally with the module and made from a plastic or polymer material in a molding operation. The projections may be shaped having a profile with sides that are "slanted" or

angled (as shown schematically in FIGURE 3C) that is intended to facilitate entry of the projections in the opening. According to a particularly preferred embodiment, the sides of the projections have an angle of approximately 5 degrees from vertical. According to alternative embodiments, the orientation of the openings on the rails and the projections on the modules may be changed. For example, the openings on the rails may be provided in a generally vertical plane and the projections on the modules may be provided in a generally horizontal plane and configured to engage the openings. Further, the sides of the projections may have any suitable angle or may have other shapes (e.g. rounded, etc.) as desired to facilitate engagement with the openings.

[0032] Referring to FIGURES 4A through 4C, a positioning system is shown according to another preferred embodiment. Module 24 is shown to include an attachment bracket 40 that is movable between a released position (not shown) and an engaged position (as shown in FIGURES 4A and 4C). Bracket 40 is shown having a series of projections 42 (e.g. teeth, nubs, prongs, etc.) configured to engage the openings 30 in rail 22 when the bracket is moved into the engaged position. According to a preferred embodiment, bracket 40 is made from a plastic material in a molding operation and includes an integrally formed slide portion 44 configured to slide in a generally horizontal plane perpendicular to the rails for releasable engagement of horizontally extending projections 42 with side openings 30 in rail 22 that are oriented in a generally vertical plane. The projections may have any suitable shape and size (such as previously described in reference to FIGURE 3C), and provided in any suitable number to facilitate engagement with openings 30. A spring (not shown) may be provided to bias the bracket in a direction (e.g. horizontally inward, etc.) toward the engaged position, so that for removal of the module from the rail system, a user would slide the bracket from the engaged position to the released position against the spring force. The positioning system may include a single bracket (as shown) or may include two brackets on opposite sides of the module for engagement with

each rail in a two-rail system. In alternative embodiments, the projections provided in the bracket may be provided in any suitable shape, size or location to correspond with the openings provided in the rail member. The projections may also be configured to provide an “interlock” as previously described for limiting the placement of the module on the rail system to certain predetermined locations. According to any preferred embodiment, the attachment bracket is configured to restrain movement of the modules in a vertical direction (e.g. perpendicular to a headliner panel) and in a horizontal direction (e.g. fore and aft along the rails and side-to-side with respect to the rails).

[0033] Referring to FIGURES 5A through 5C, a positioning system for a module on a vehicle is shown according to another preferred embodiment. Module 24 has a top surface adjacent the rails that includes a brake member 50. Brake member 50 is shown pivotally coupled to the top of module 24 and includes a curved outward surface 52 (e.g. cam profile, etc.) configured to interact with the rail 22 as a frictional cam brake. Brake member 50 is shaped so that the radius of curvature at the ends 54 of the cam profile is greater than the radius of curvature at the middle 56 of the cam profile. Brake member 50 is pivotally joined to the module (e.g. by pins, bushings, screws, heat stake, etc. – not shown) so that the center of the cam profile of the brake member is in contact with an inside surface of the rail. According to a preferred embodiment, brake member 50 is made from a rigid material (e.g. aluminum, plastic, etc.) and the surface of the cam profile is made of an elastic-type material having a “gripping” texture or a generally high frictional coefficient (e.g. rubber, etc.) that provides a frictional interface between the cam profile and the rail. As the module tends to move due to changes in the speed or direction of the vehicle, the brake member tends to pivot in either direction and the increasing radius of the cam profile tends to result in a greater friction force to create a “wedging” action intended to resist movement of the module relative to the rails. The specific shape of the cam profile may be varied according to the mass of the module, expected acceleration and deceleration,

tolerances within the rail system and the overhead system, and potential deflection of the rails during actuation of brakes on multiple modules on the rail system. According to a preferred embodiment, the module is provided with two brake members positioned on opposite sides of the top of the module and configured to interact with the inside surface of the rails to maximize the effectiveness of the frictional braking action.

[0034] Referring to FIGURE 6, a positioning system for a module is shown according to another preferred embodiment. Module 24 has a top surface or side surface adjacent to the rails that includes a brake member 60. Brake member 60 is shown pivotally coupled to the module 24 at a pivot point 62 and includes a curved outward surface (e.g. cam profile, etc.) configured to interact with the rail as a frictional cam brake and an eccentric mass member 64 extending inwardly. Brake member 60 is shaped so that the radius of curvature at the ends 66 of the cam profile is greater than the radius of curvature at the center (e.g. middle) 68 of the cam profile. Brake member 60 is pivotally joined to the module at pivot point 62 (e.g. by pins, bushings, screws, etc. – not shown) so that the center 68 of the cam profile of the brake member is in contact with an inside surface of the rail. According to a preferred embodiment, brake member 60 is made from a rigid material (e.g. steel, aluminum, plastic, etc.) and the surface of the cam profile is provided with a “gripping” or “textured” surface (e.g. shown as teeth 70, serrations, knurls, etc.) that “grip” or “bite” the surface of the rail. As the module tends to move due to changes in the speed or direction of the vehicle, the eccentric mass member tends to pivot the brake member in either direction and the increasing radius of the cam profile tends to result in a greater friction force between the cam profile to create a “wedging” type interaction between the brakes and the rail to resist movement of the module relative to the rails. The specific shape of the cam profile may be varied according to the mass of the module, expected acceleration and deceleration, tolerances within the rail system and the overhead system, and potential deflection of the rails during actuation of brakes on multiple modules on the rail system. According to a

preferred embodiment, the module is provided with two brake members positioned on opposite sides of the top or sides of the module and configured to interact with a surface of the rails to maximize the effectiveness of the wedging interaction and the frictional braking action.

[0035] According to any preferred embodiment, the positioning system is intended to cooperate with an attachment system for a module that is easily and conveniently accessible and operable by a wide variety of users to remove, replace, reposition, and/or install one or more modules within a vehicle, such as within or in connection with, an overhead system for a vehicle having one or more elongated members such as rails. The components of the various embodiments of the positioning system are intended to provide a lightweight, rugged, reliable and durable structure for attaching the modules to the rails (or other structure) within the vehicle. The components may be made of any suitable material such as plastic (e.g. ABS plastic, etc.), metal (e.g. aluminum, steel, etc.) or other materials that provide the desired strength to retain the position of the modules on the rails during all appropriate loading conditions and scenarios.

[0036] It is important to note that the construction and arrangement of the elements of the various embodiments of the positioning system provided herein is illustrative only. Although only a few exemplary embodiments of the present inventions have been described in detail in this disclosure, those skilled in the art who review this disclosure will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in these embodiments (such as variations in rail configurations, shape and size of the openings and projections, frictional materials, mounting arrangements, use of colors, combinations of shapes, etc.) without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages of the inventions. Also, positioning of the modules may be accomplished by interconnecting adjacent modules to one another through suitable interconnecting structure (e.g. "training" of the modules). Such training may be accomplished through "latches" or "catches" or other suitable structure

configured for coupling abutting ends or sides of adjacent modules. Further, the positioning system may be used in any type of vehicle such as trucks, recreational vehicles, minivans, sport utility vehicles, passenger automobiles, etc. and at any suitable location within the vehicle (such as floors, cargo storage areas, etc.). Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

[0037] The order or sequence of any process or method steps may be varied or re-sequenced according to alternative embodiments. In the claims, any means-plus-function clause is intended to cover the structures described herein as performing the recited function and not only structural equivalents but also equivalent structures. Other substitutions, modifications, changes and omissions may be made in the design, operating configuration and arrangement of the preferred and other exemplary embodiments without departing from the spirit of the inventions as expressed in the appended claims.

CLAIMS

When this provisional application is converted into a PCT application or a national filing, we intend to claim the following advantageous features individually, collectively, and in various subcombinations.

1. A positioning system for modules coupled to at least one rail member in a vehicle, including a plurality of openings provided on the rail member and at least one projection extending from the module and configured to engage at least one of the plurality of openings.
2. A positioning system for modules wherein the projection extends in a substantially vertical direction.
3. A positioning system for modules wherein the projection extends in a substantially horizontal direction.

4. A positioning system for modules wherein the series of openings are provided in a flange member extending from the rail member.
5. A positioning system for modules wherein the projections are tapered.
6. A positioning system for modules wherein the projections are configured for interchangeably positioning the modules at various locations along the rail member.
7. A positioning system for modules wherein the projections are configured to restrict movement of the modules relative to a longitudinal axis of the rail member.
8. A positioning system for modules wherein the projections are integrally formed with a back side of the module.
9. A positioning system for modules wherein the projections are substantially concealed from an occupant of the vehicle when the module is coupled to the rail member.
10. A positioning device for a module adapted for coupling to a rail system in an interior space of a vehicle, including a bracket that is movable between a first position where the movement of the module relative to the rail system is substantially restricted and a second position where movement of the module relative to the rail system is permitted.
11. A positioning device for a module wherein the bracket is configured to slide in a generally horizontal direction between the first position and the second position.
12. A positioning device for a module wherein the first position is an engaged position and the second position is a released position.
13. A positioning device for a module wherein the bracket includes at least one projection extending from the bracket.

14. A positioning device for a module wherein the projection is configured to engage at least one opening in a rail member of the rail system when the bracket is in the engaged position.
15. A positioning device for a module wherein the bracket is spring biased into the engaged position.
16. A positioning device for a module wherein the openings on the rail member are provided in two or more patterns to create an interlock to permit the projections to engage the openings only in a predetermined location along the rail member.
17. A positioning mechanism for a module configured for attachment to a rail system within a vehicle, including at least one brake member pivotally attached to the module.
18. A positioning mechanism for a module wherein the brake member actuates to engage the rail member when the module moves relative to the rail member.
19. A positioning mechanism for a module wherein the brake member has a cam profile configured to develop a frictional interaction with the rail member when the module is moved relative to the rail member.
20. A positioning mechanism for a module wherein the brake member is an inertial brake member.
21. A positioning mechanism for a module wherein the cam profile includes a face portion having a gripping surface.
22. A positioning mechanism for a module wherein the gripping surface includes a plurality of teeth.
23. A positioning mechanism for a module wherein the brake member includes a counterweight.

ABSTRACT

A positioning system for coupling a module to a rail member on an interior portion of a vehicle is disclosed and includes a rail with a flange member having a series of positioning openings. The module includes at least one projection configured to engage the openings when the module is attached to the rail system so that movement of the module in a direction parallel to the rail system is substantially prevented. A positioning system is also disclosed for limiting movement of a module attached to a rail system within a vehicle interior during rapid changes in vehicle speed or direction. The module includes at least one brake member coupled to the module and configured to coact with a rail so that movement of the module relative to the rail causes the brake member to frictionally engage the rail to substantially prevent movement of the module along the rail.

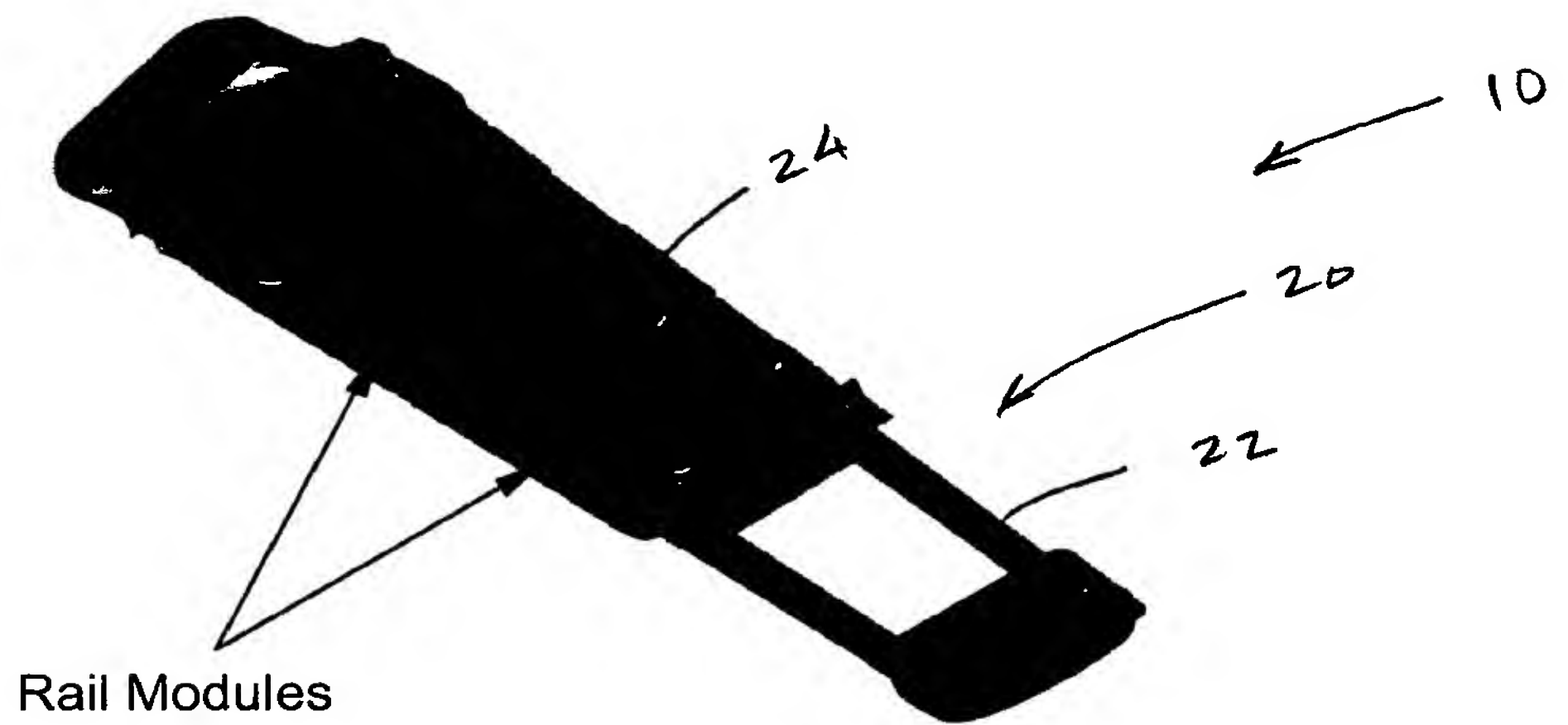


FIGURE 1A

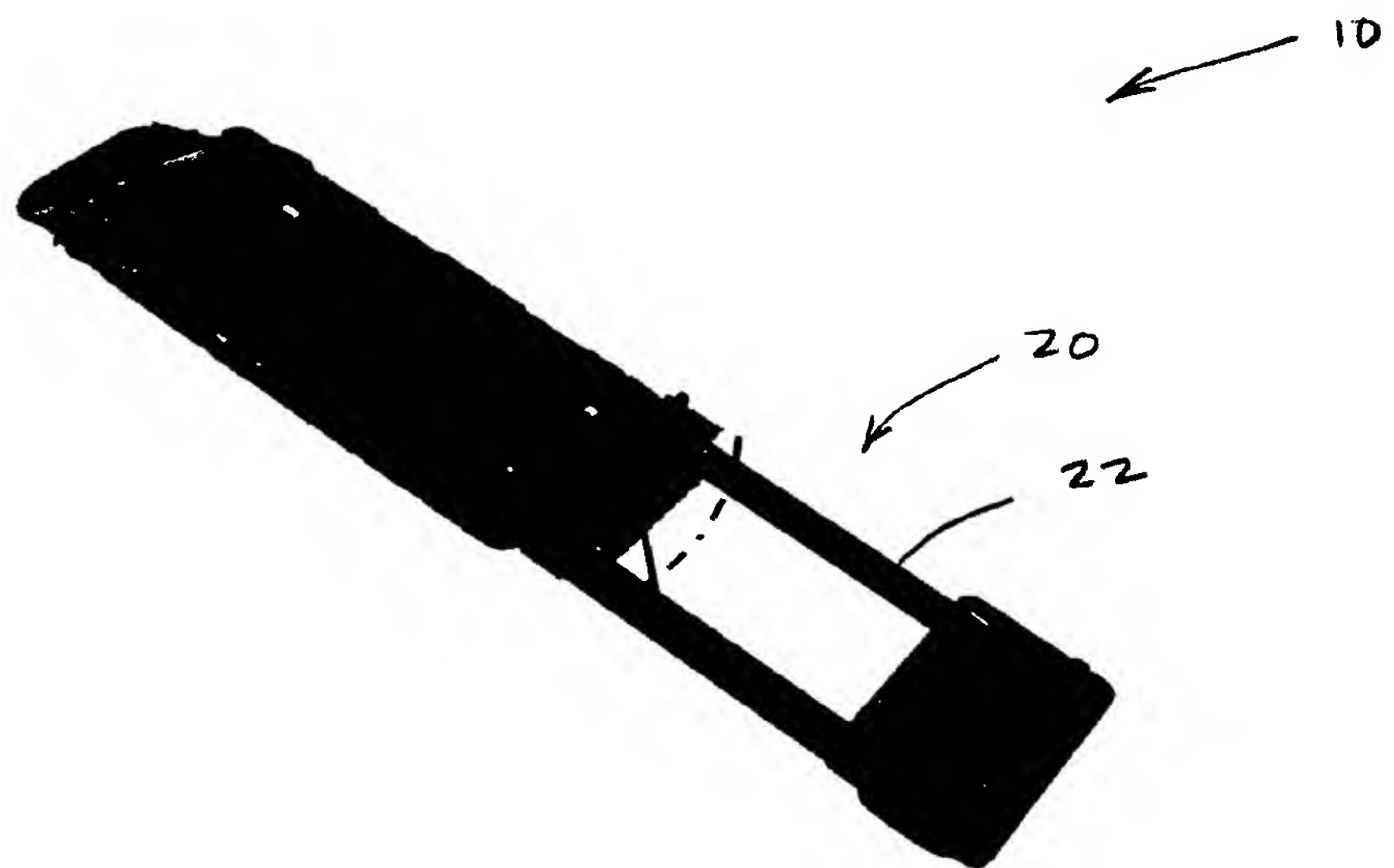


FIGURE 1B

FIGURE 2A

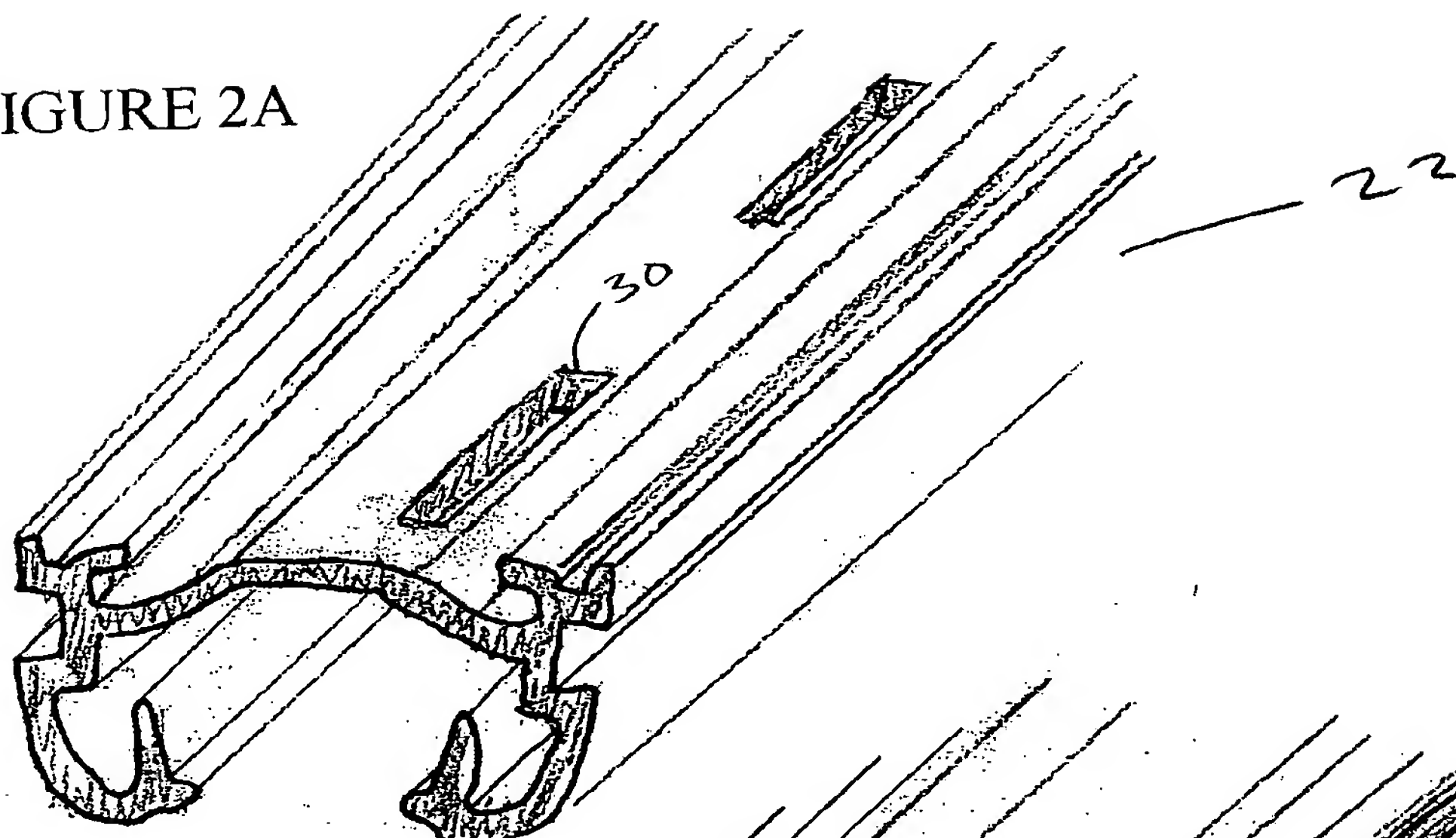


FIGURE 2B

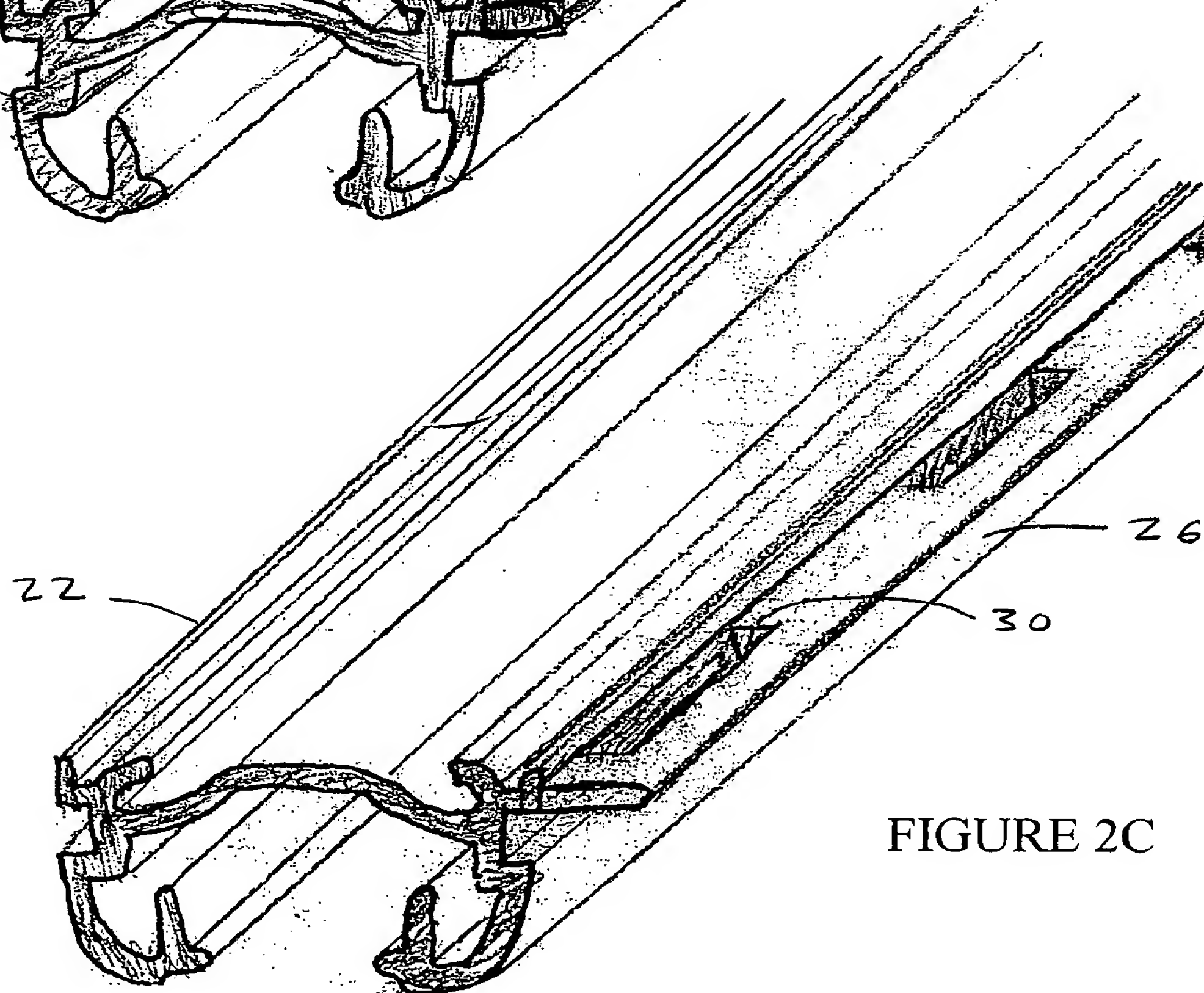
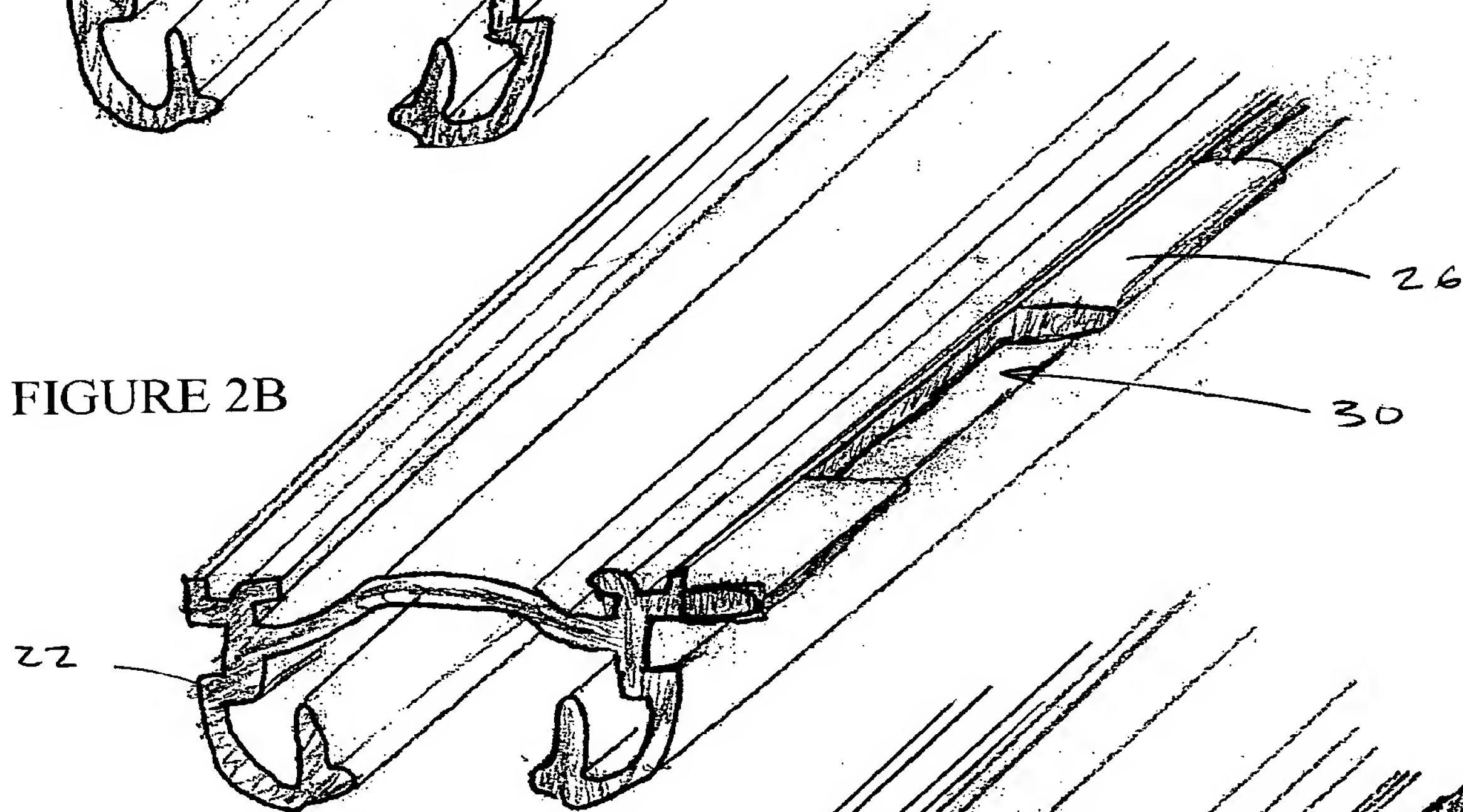


FIGURE 2C

FIGURE 2D

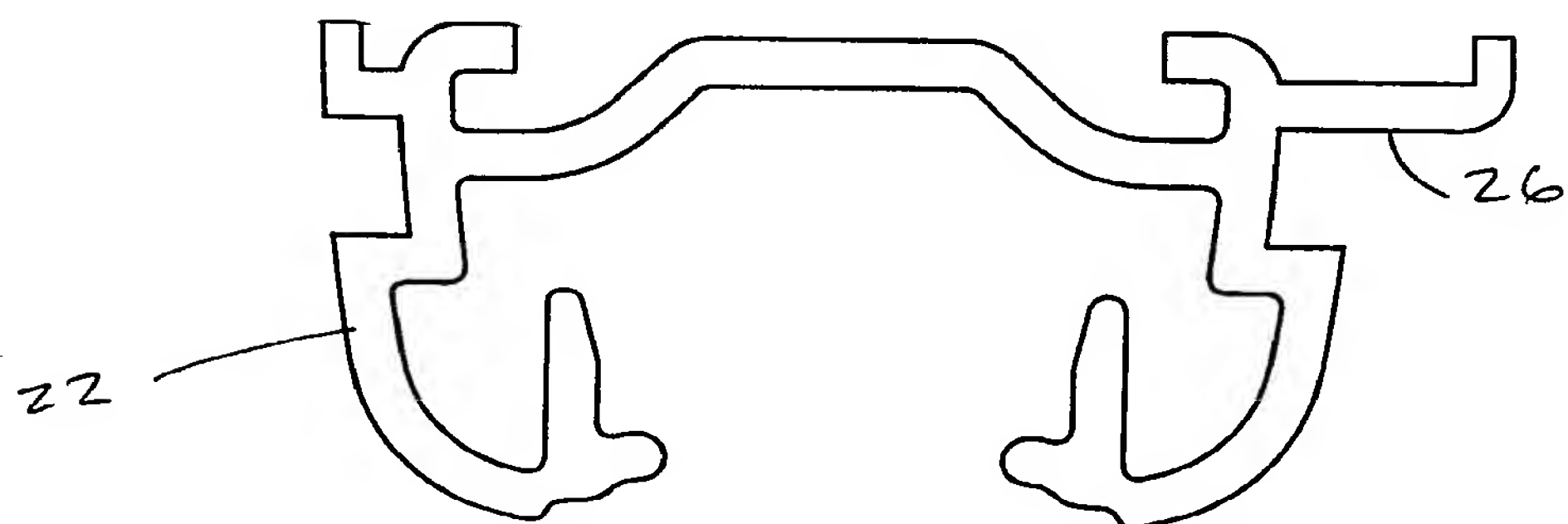
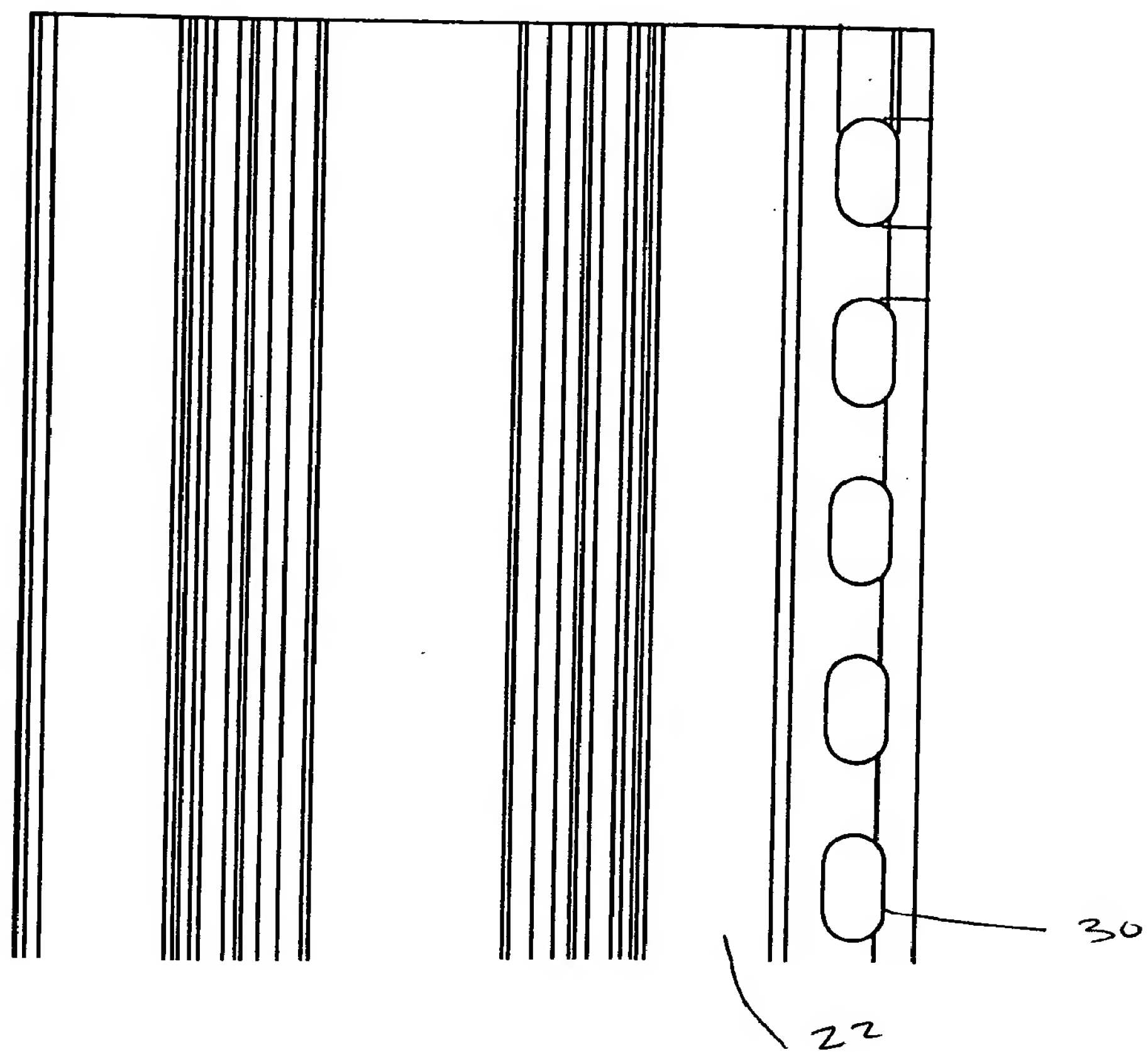


FIGURE 2E

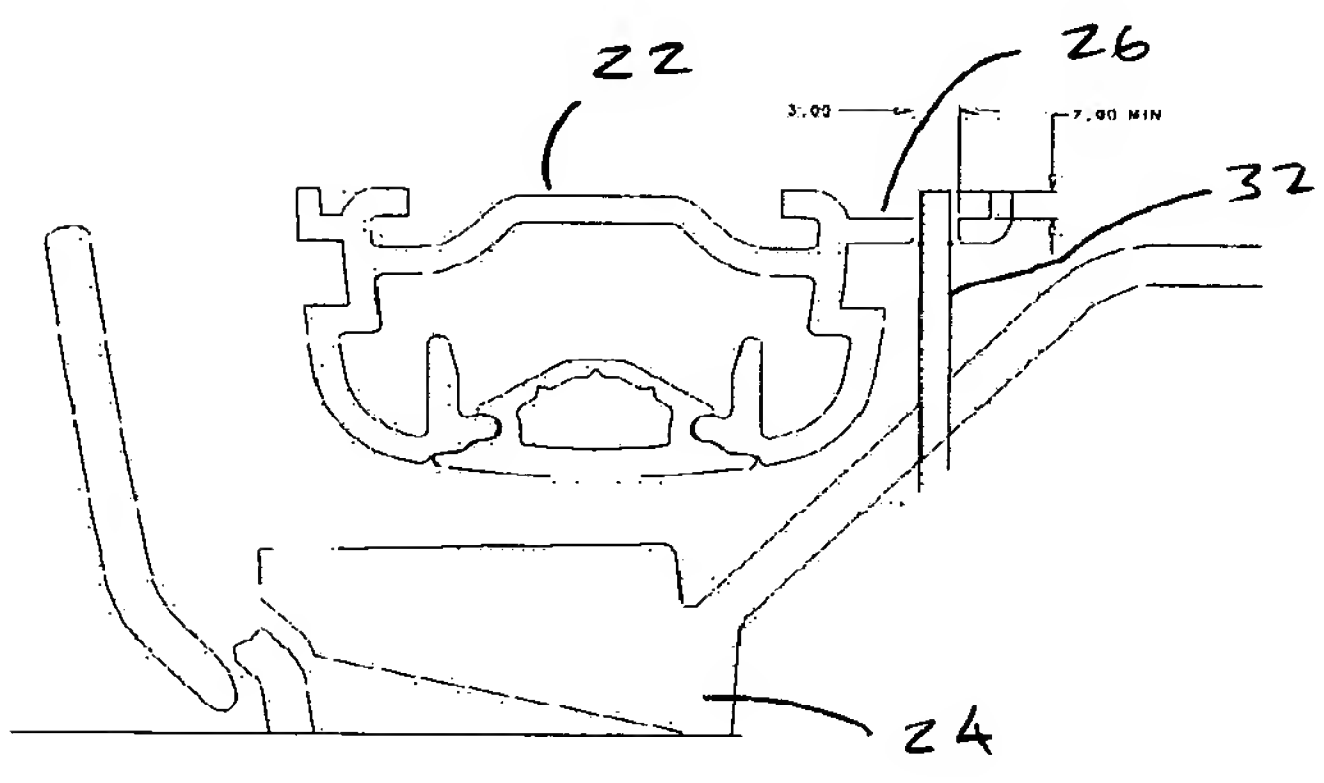
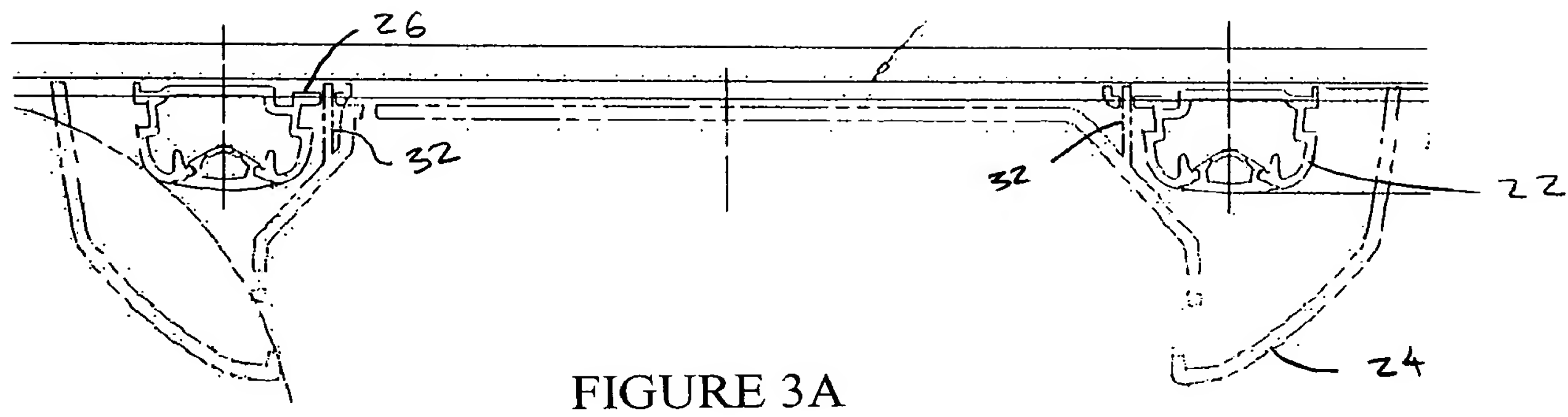
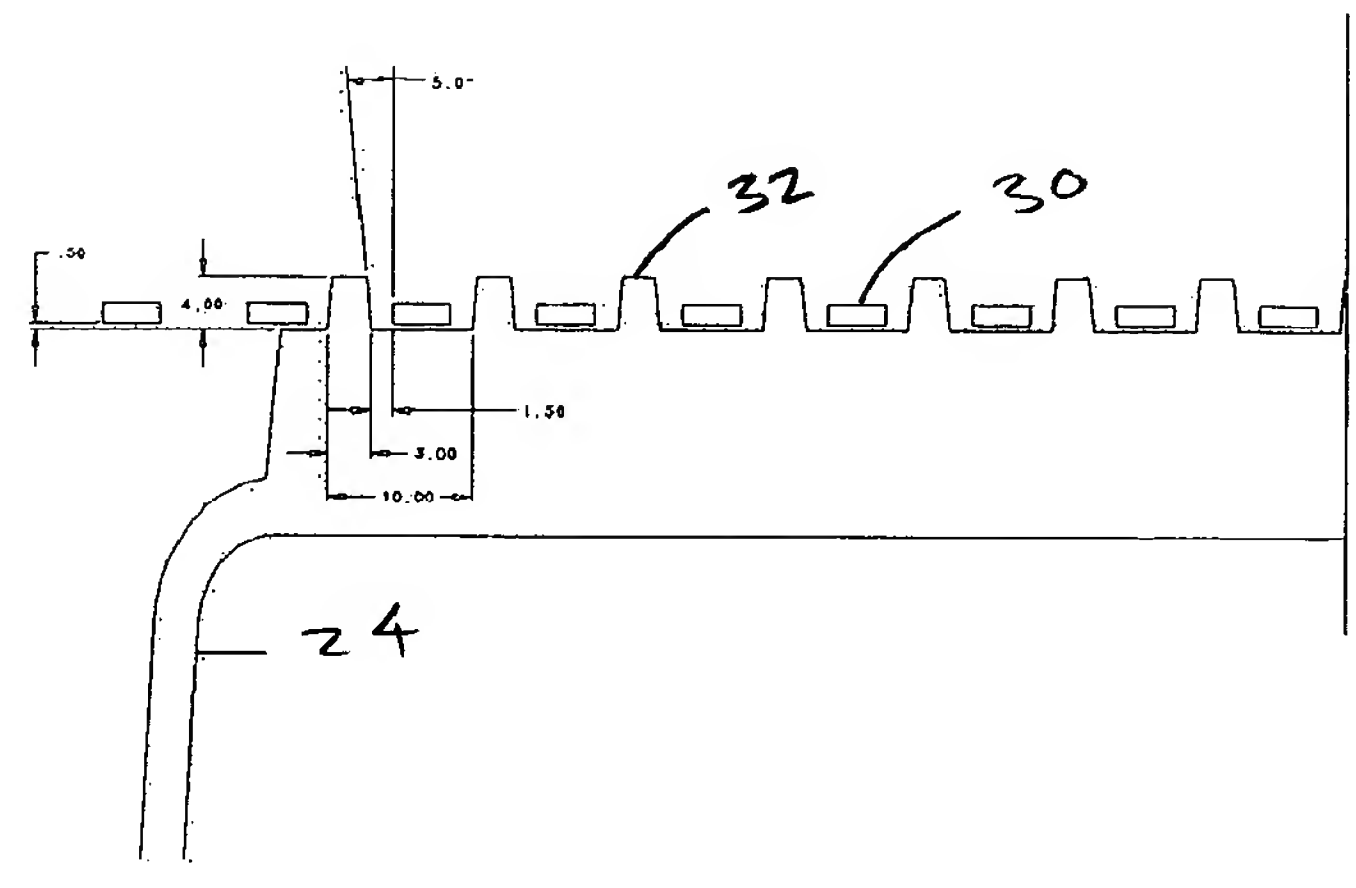


FIGURE 3C



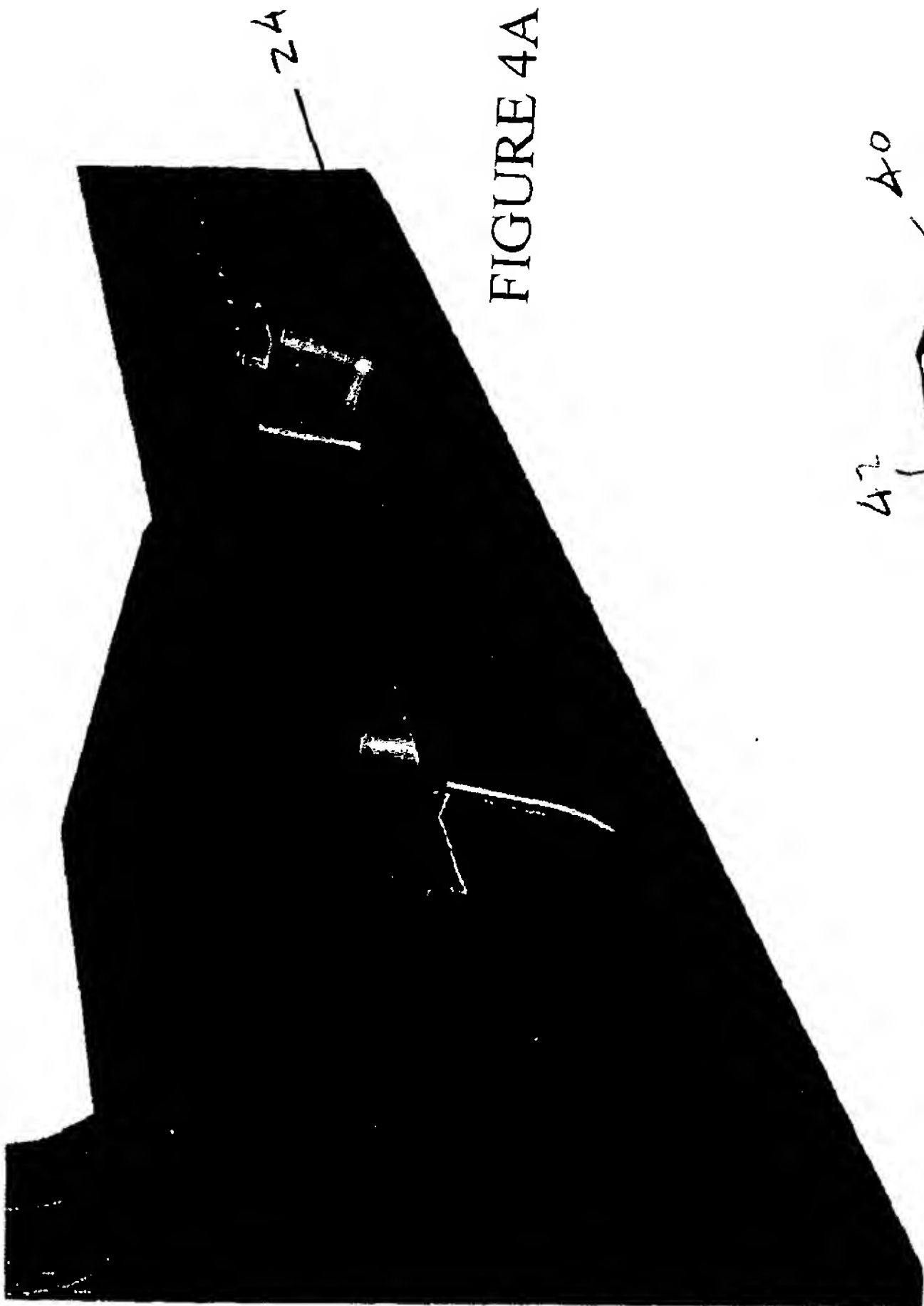


FIGURE 4A

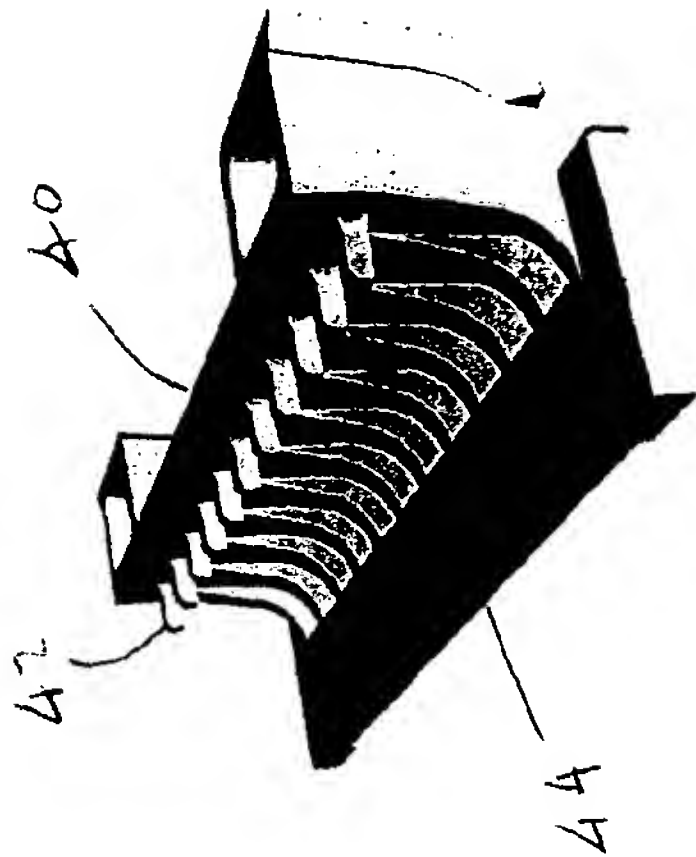


FIGURE 4B



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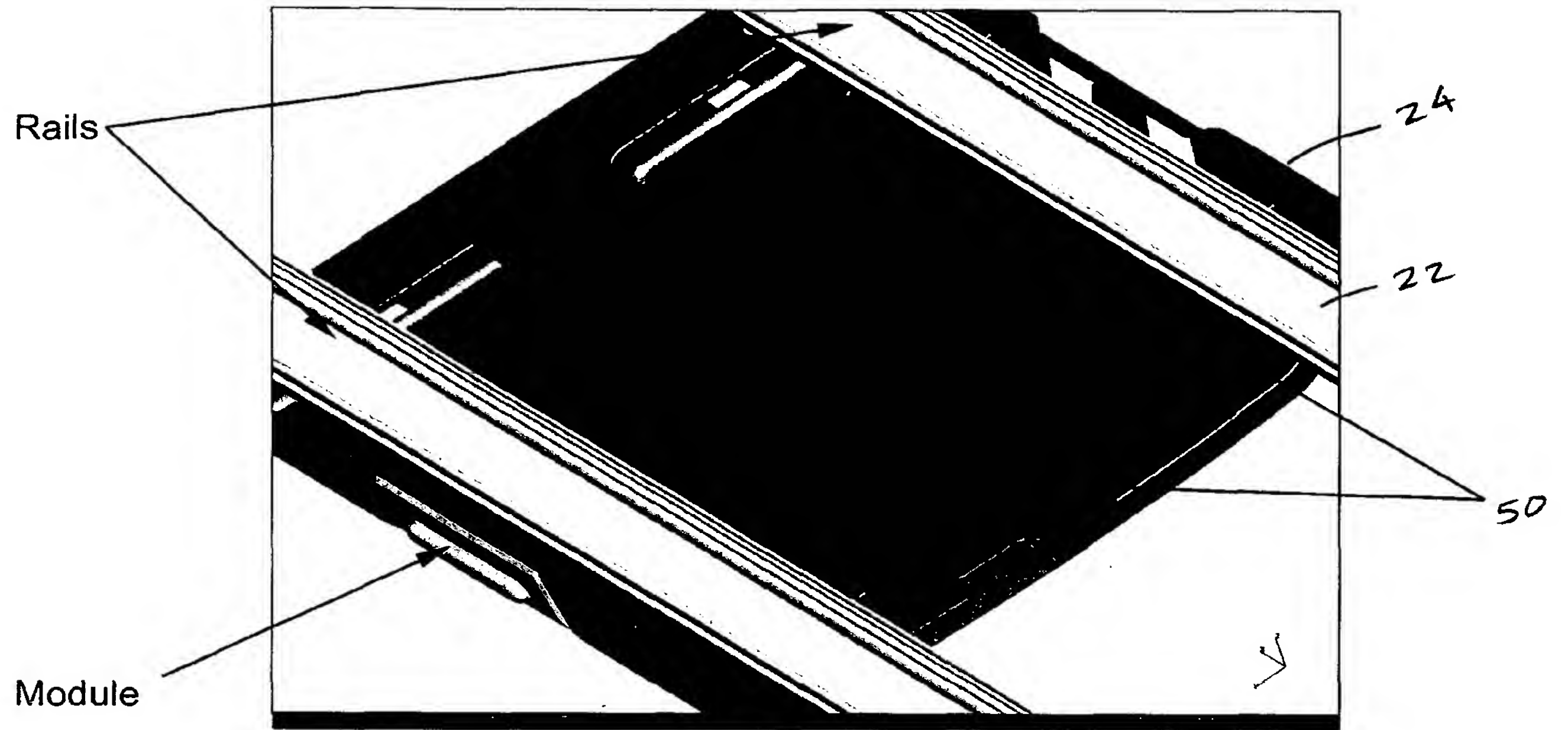


FIGURE 5A

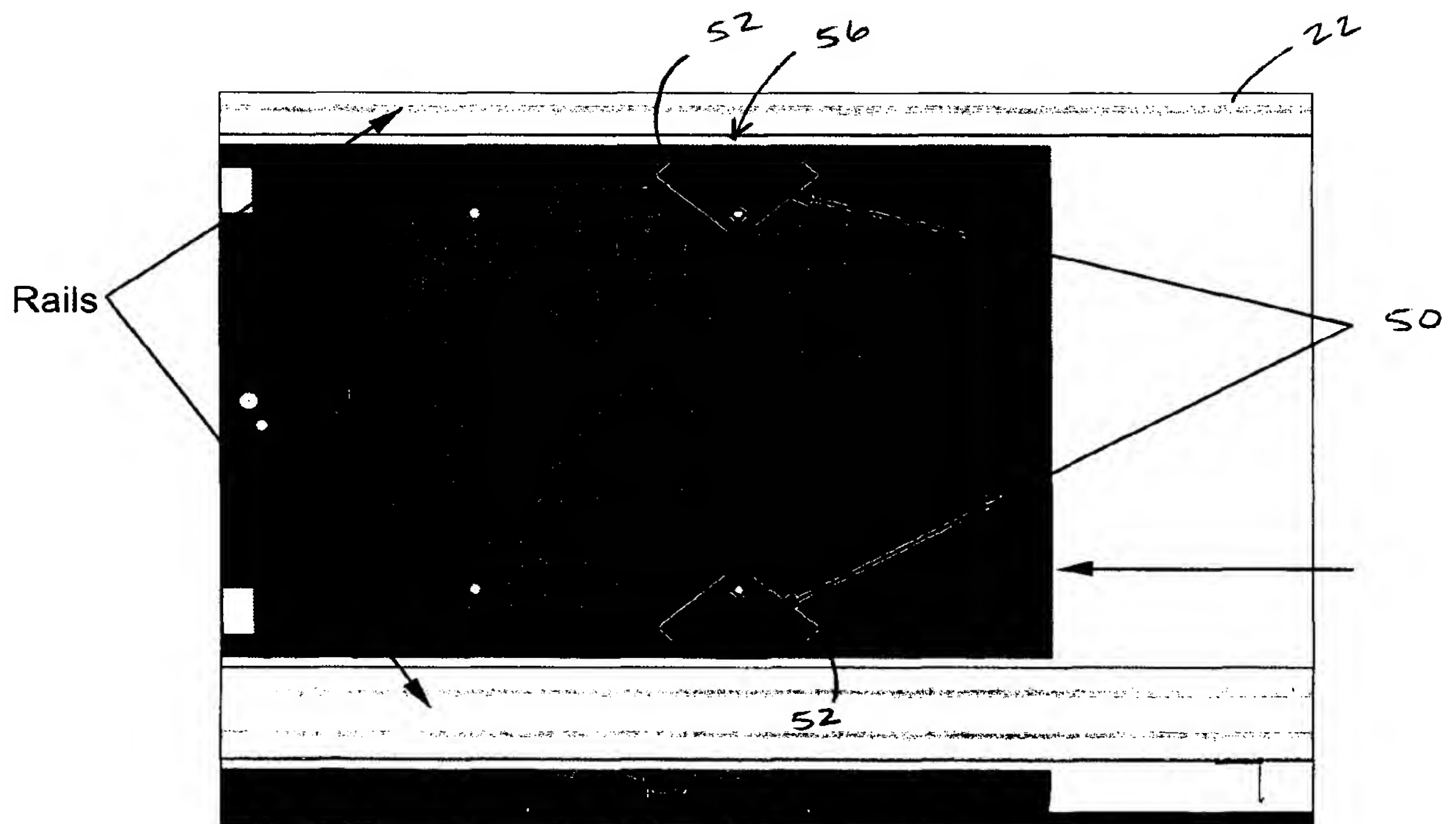
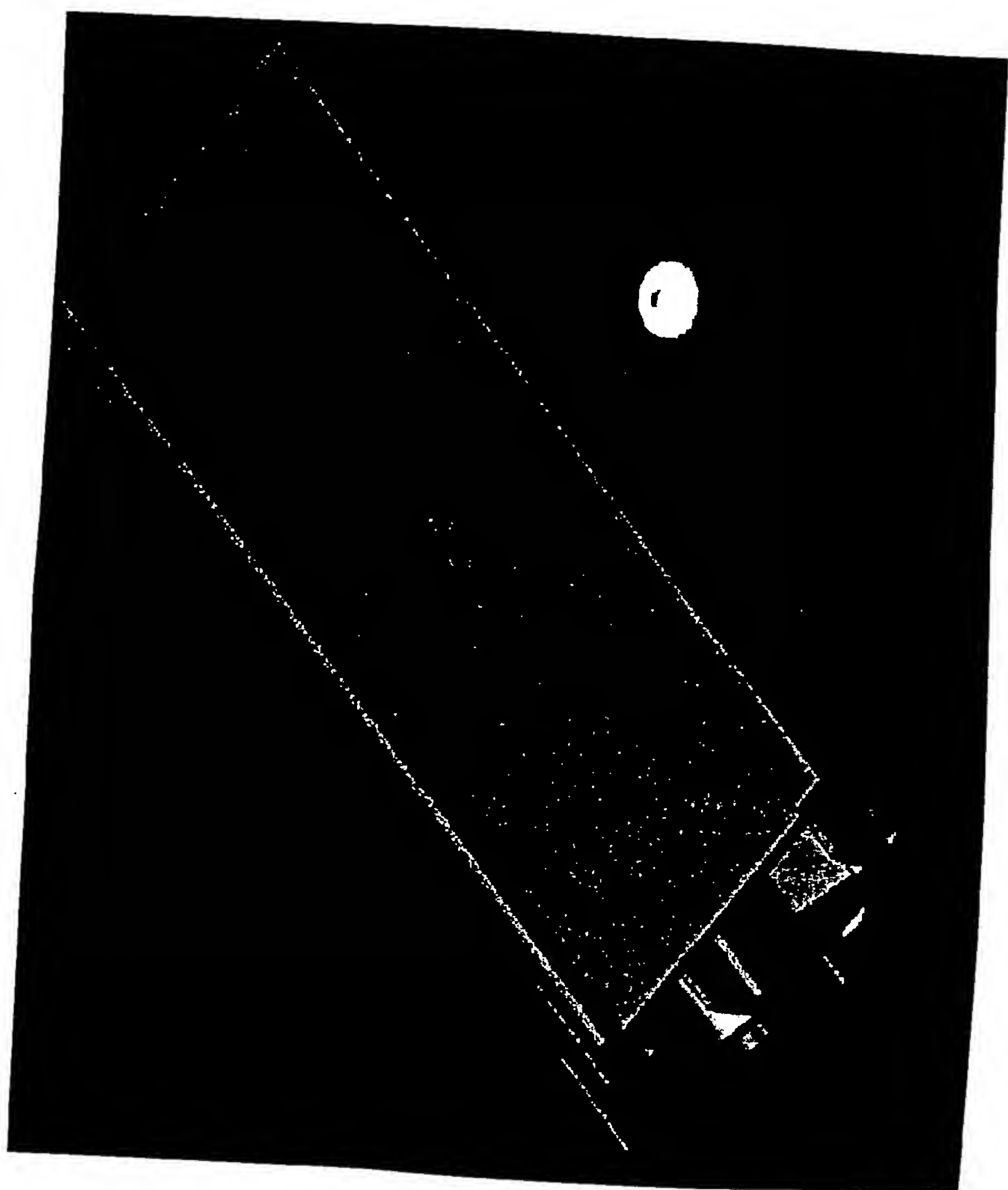


FIGURE 5B

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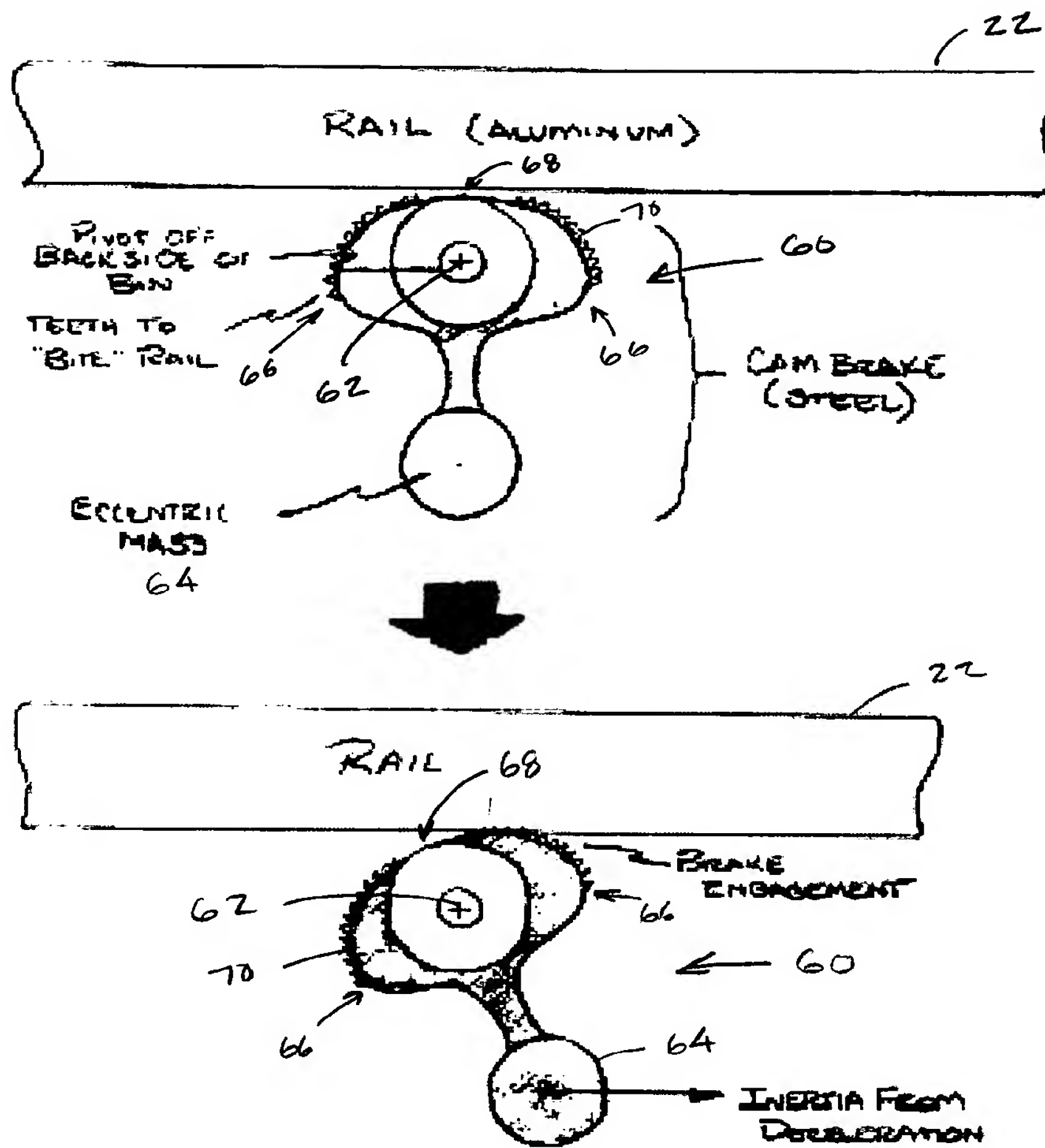


FIGURE 6

Application Data Sheet

Application Information

Application Type:	Provisional
Subject Matter:	Utility
Suggested classification:	
Suggested Group Art Unit:	
CD-ROM or CD-R:	None
Computer Readable Form (CRF):	No
Title:	POSITIONING SYSTEM FOR MODULES IN A VEHICLE
Attorney Docket Number:	026032-4347
Request for Early Publication:	No
Request for Non-Publication:	No
Suggested Drawing Figure:	1
Total Drawing Sheets:	8
Small Entity:	No
Petition included:	No
Secrecy Order in Parent Application:	No

Applicant Information

Applicant Authority Type:	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country:	US
Status:	Full Capacity
Given Name:	Matthew A.
Family Name:	Kalis
City of Residence:	Hudsonville

State or Province of Residence: Michigan
Country of Residence: US
Street of mailing address: 3703 Black Creek Drive
City of mailing address: Hudsonville
State or Province of mailing address: MI
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address: 49426

Applicant Authority Type: Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country: US
Status: Full Capacity
Given Name: Mark P.
Family Name: Kadzban
City of Residence: Grandville
State or Province of Residence: Michigan

Country of Residence: US
Street of mailing address: 304 Maier Court
City of mailing address: Grandville
State or Province of mailing address: MI
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address: 49418-2171

Applicant Authority Type: Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country: US
Status: Full Capacity
Given Name: Kermit M.

Family Name: Anderson
City of Residence: Holland
State or Province of Residence: Michigan
Country of Residence: US
Street of mailing address: 290 Sandy Court
City of mailing address: Holland
State or Province of mailing address: MI
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address: 49424

Applicant Authority Type: Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country: US
Status: Full Capacity
Given Name: Bryan T.
Family Name: Jones
City of Residence:
Country of Residence:
Street of mailing address:

Correspondence Information

Correspondence Customer Number: 26371
E-Mail address: jlazarus@foleylaw.com

Representative Information

Representative Designation:	Registration Number:	Representative Name:
Primary	46,521	SCOTT D. ANDERSON
Primary	29,512	RUSSELL J. BARRON
Primary	39,902	DAVID J. BATES
Primary	42,308	STEVEN C. BECKER
Primary	51,495	MICHAEL S. BRAYER
Primary	52,673	MARCUS A. BURCH
Primary	35,093	CHARLES G. CARTER
Primary	44,603	ALISTAIR K. CHAN
Primary	26,416	JOHN C. COOPER III
Primary	52,801	SCOTT M. DAY
Primary	30,844	BARRY L. GROSSMAN
Primary	47,619	JEFFREY S. GUNDERSEN
Primary	48,367	JOHN M. LAZARUS
Primary	47,746	KENNETH G. LEMKE
Primary	40,365	KEITH D. LINDENBAUM
Primary	39,282	DAVID G. LUETTGEN
Primary	52,008	MICHAEL SCOTT MC BRIDE
Primary	35,610	RICHARD J. MC KENNA
Primary	32,505	JAMES G. MORROW
Primary	50,755	SCOTT C. NIELSON
Primary	45,651	JASON E. PAULS
Primary	38,276	TODD A. RATHE
Primary	30,128	MICHAEL D. RECHTIN
Primary	48,580	MARCUS W. SPROW
Primary	47,959	M. REED STAHELI
Primary	43,193	JEAN M. TIBBETTS
Primary	44,456	CHRISTOPHER M. TUROSKI

Primary	38,646	JOHN A. VANOPHEM
Primary	34,279	JAMES A. WILKE
Primary	35,421	JOSEPH N. ZIEBERT
Primary	40,883	WALTER E. ZIMMERMAN

Domestic Priority Information

Application:	Continuity Type:	Parent Application:	Parent Filing Date:

Foreign Priority Information

Country:	Application number:	Filing Date:	Priority Claimed:

Assignee Information

Assignee name: Johnson Controls Technology Company